

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



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Bureau of Indian Affairs

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	\$6.338	\$10.000	\$10.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$6.338	\$10.000	\$10.000
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Drug Initiative	\$6.338	\$10.000	\$10.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$6.338	\$10.000	\$10.000

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	15	51	85
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$2.4	\$2.6	\$2.6
Drug Resources Percentage	0.27%	0.38%	0.39%

Program Summary

Mission

The Mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is to fulfill its trust responsibilities and promote self determination on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Budget

The FY 2011 Budget requests \$10.0 million for BIA, which is the same as the FY 2010 enacted level. Budget funding for the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Office of Justice Services will continue to focus resources on providing additional officers for both law enforcement agencies and detention programs, specialized drug training for existing BIA and tribal officers, continued drug public awareness campaigns for Indian

country, drug investigation equipment and tools, and resource officers to address drug and gang issues with students.

Substance Abuse – Drug Initiative

Total FY 2011 Request: \$10.0 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 funding will address the highly visible drug crime and trafficking crisis that Indian country is faced with through the expansion of the drug program and training for Bureau and tribal officers in an effort to reduce the health and economic impact on Indian communities. The BIA is actively recruiting for newly authorized drug enforcement positions, increasing the staffing from 15 FTE in 2009 to a total of 85 authorized FTE by 2011. Indian country law enforcement agencies experience a number of challenges in regards to filling these vacancies. While the initial cost of training and equipment for most positions will be

purchased with 2010 funds, an estimated 34 vacant positions will not be filled until late 2010 or early 2011. The program will continue to provide instrumental training in the efforts against drug trafficking that includes vehicle interdiction and Spanish immersion. With an increased focus on training, awareness, and the hiring of additional full-time drug enforcement agents, the program will be better prepared to perform full investigations and projects, increase the number of drug seizures, and contribute to a substantial reduction in drug trafficking.

Border Interdiction Teams will be cooperatively engaged with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to interdict drug trafficking coming into the United States through Indian Country. Various methods of investigation will be utilized such as human tracking, traffic/vehicle interdiction and border security. This team will be comprised of police officers and special agents trained in these methods.

Drug Enforcement Officers (DEOs) will be responsible for managing investigations and implementing interdiction programs necessary to reduce the effects of drugs and drug-related crime in Indian country. The DEOs will perform activities that include the eradication of marijuana cultivations, conducting criminal investigations, infiltrating drug trafficking networks, developing and implementing undercover techniques, executing search warrants, confiscating illegal drug supplies, collecting and processing evidence, writing highly detailed technical reports, giving sworn testimony in court, developing evidence to seize financial assets gained from the proceeds of drug trafficking, and establishing and maintaining cooperative

relationships with other Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement organizations.

Intelligence gathering, reporting and investigation support, which is needed in all parts of Indian country for assistance in drug investigations, will still be provided. With this component, national, regional, and local threat assessments can be established and presented to law enforcement agencies working on or near Indian country. We have not had these services in the past and investigators have had to incorporate and gather intelligence piecemeal during an investigation, validating and disseminating the information as part of their investigation. This program will allow the production of real time data on trends, threats, and analysis of drug trafficking and distribution throughout most of Indian country, thus allowing investigators to have advanced information and to focus on law enforcement issues.

Cooperating witnesses, victims of drug crimes, and tribal court systems are major issues when drug investigations are conducted. The Victim/Witness Services (VWS) provides needed support for victims/witnesses during drug investigations. Additionally, VWS staff also provides guidance to tribes developing their own VWS programs. VWS will also include an effort to assess existing victim/witness programs and expand this program to all BIA law enforcement districts.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of

BIA's program is based on agency GPRA documents, agency records, an OMB assessment, and other agency information. The Law Enforcement Program was rated favorably through the OMB review process. Individual components, such as the drug control functions, were not reviewed separately. The table includes performance measures, targets, and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

Bureau of Indian Affairs		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Number of patrol officers trained as certified drug officers	200	270
» Number of drug cases worked	830 Cases	600 Cases
» Amount of drugs seized (new baseline in 2008)		
Meth (ICE)	0.5kg	6.2kg
Meth (powder)	0.1kg	2.0kg
Cocaine (crack)	0.6kg	0.3kg
Cocaine (powder)	1.3kg	80.7kg
Prescription drugs	1.1kg	6.2kg
Heroin	0.6kg	0.2kg
Marijuana (processed)	6.0kg	34.8kg
Marijuana (plants)	<0.1kg	<0.1kg
MDMA	2g	12g

Discussion

In FY 2009, the BIA trained 270 patrol officers in basic drug training so they could assist Drug Enforcement Officers in drug-related investigations and arrests. Drug Enforcement Officers are responsible for managing investigations and implementing the interdiction programs necessary to reduce the effects of drugs and drug-related crime in Indian country. In October 2007, there were only five BIA drug agents investigating issues related to narcotics throughout Indian country. This Drug Unit increased from five to 30 agents, strategically placed within or near other task force units in order to address the

narcotics epidemic in Indian country. This was very beneficial to the drug enforcement unit, which led to six Title III drug investigations and six Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) cases within Indian country. This led to a 1412% increase of drug arrests since 2007.

Working together with the Department of Justice-Office of Victim's of Crime (OVC), has opened the door for the funding of four victim/witness advocate positions for the BIA. This, along with additional base funding, has provided 11 positions throughout Indian country.

The BIA continues to share resources with

various other entities that gather intelligence-related information, providing a solid network for tribal, Federal, state and local law enforcement to work collaboratively on information-sharing and personnel resources related to illegal drug activities or other law violations. For example, an Intelligence Analyst position is currently assigned to the El Paso Intelligence Center, southwest border intelligence workgroup to assist tribes throughout the United States in providing intelligence information threats and analytical assistance. BIA is seeking to expand this capacity through the hiring of additional analysts. This exchange of information increases knowledge of Indian communities, various governing laws, procedures and jurisdictional matters related to drug enforcement, and other related law enforcement issues on Tribal lands.

A Tribal Equipment Loan program continues to loan tribes expensive, updated drug enforcement equipment to Tribal law enforcement programs. In exchange, the tribes are required to supply the BIA with the data gathered from using this equipment. In FY 2009, drug surveillance equipment was provided to seven tribes under the pilot phase of the equipment exchange program. This equipment was provided to Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies and Police Departments operating under P.L. 93-638 contract or Self-Governance compact in Indian Country with high rates of drug use and crime within their community. The tribes receiving the equipment must either have a specific drug task force in place and/or personnel dedicated to the investigation of drug

crimes. The surveillance equipment contributed to higher rates of drug seizures and arrests for drug crimes.